

## FOR RACE SUICIDE

Women in France Strike  
Against Motherhood.

### WAGE PERSISTENT CAMPAIGN

League Formed Three Years Ago Not  
Strong Enough to Make Its Pro-  
nouncements Public—Senator Plot,  
Champion of Large Families, Starts  
Movement to Offset Society.

Paris, July 13.—One of the strangest agitations in the history of France—or any other nation—is now in progress in Normandy and Brittany. It is an appeal to the women of the nation to "strike" against motherhood.

The agitation has been three years in coming to a head. A half-dozen women started a league in the little town of Roubaix, in Northern France, and, year by year, it has grown until now the membership runs into the thousands, and the league is strong enough to make its pronouncements public.

The propaganda is centered in the towns of Lille, Tourcoing, and Mouscron. The walls of these towns and of the villages and hamlets near by are covered with flaming sheets, proclaiming a general strike against increasing the population, and begging women to refrain from motherhood.

Bands of women, apostles of the movement, are also traveling through the country holding meetings for men and women, and distributing pamphlets and leaflets.

#### Aristocratic Support.

The latter have extraordinary wording. They are directed to the working classes, as the league asserts that the aristocracy are practically all members of its organization, and that the noblemen and wealthy of France are already pledged to suppress nativity.

The placards and leaflets urge the working classes, if they are bound to have children, to limit the number, since to bring into the world large families is only the work of fools and idiots and filitrate people.

The champion of large families, Senator Plot, has started an opposition league, but he is not receiving much support.

The names signed to the manifestoes of the Anti-Maternity League are local ones, and not known to fame outside their immediate locality.

#### As Viewed in Paris.

The campaign meets with little open sympathy in Paris, although there can be no doubt that the apostle of the "no children" movement have numerous adherents in the capital.

The average Parisienne who has made a marriage of convenience does not want children, and if she is frank she will tell why.

The younger generation of married women have outgrown the old-fashioned notion that the chief end of marriage is to have and to bring up sons and daughters. Children are a nuisance, they tell you. When you have babies you cannot go out to theaters; you cannot dance; you must stay at home and mind the children.

There exists in Paris a group known as the Neo-Malthusians, whose avowed object is the limitation of families. They publish periodical literature, and pamphlets, and give lectures, and the result of their efforts is that in certain intellectual quarters in Paris the family is very often limited to the husband and wife.

#### Humanitarian Motives.

The campaign against motherhood is chiefly due to Mme. Nelly Roussel, a handsome young woman of no mean oratorical powers.

Even those who are violently opposed to her doctrine admit that she is sincere and that her campaign is inspired by humanitarian motives.

Mme. Roussel has three children of her own, but contends that unless a husband and wife have sufficient means to bring up children comfortably, they ought not to have any.

She thinks that the working classes have far too many children, and apparently her sisters in the North of France, where large families are more common than in Paris, are in sympathy with her on this question.

But in Paris itself it is the daughters, and not the mothers, who avow themselves in agreement with Mme. Roussel's movement.

RECORD SHIP FOR GERMANY.  
Irish Firm to Build for Her the  
Largest Vessel Afloat.

Berlin, July 13.—The special correspondent of the Lokalanzeiger, now at Kiel, learns that during the recent regatta on the Lower Elbe, negotiations took place between Lord Pirrie, chairman of Messrs. Harland & Wolff, Belfast, and the directors of the Hamburg-America Line for the building of a new trans-Atlantic liner, which is to be a foot longer and six inches broader than the largest of the Cunard boats, and have a tonnage of nearly 30,000.

"Thus," adds the correspondent, "Germany assures to herself once more the possession of a world-record ship. But it is a pity that it must be ordered abroad. Let us hope that a German yard will be able to undertake the building of the next ocean mammoth."

CRIPPLES TO SEE PREMIER.  
Two Members of Marseilles Syndicate Will Visit Clemenceau.

Marseilles, July 13.—Marseilles rejoices in possessing "The Syndicate of French Cripples." The union has just decided to depute two members, who will endeavor, like Marcelin Albert, to visit M. Clemenceau. It is not stated how they are crippled, or whether they have legs, as they mean to walk from Marseilles to Paris.

On the road they will pay their way by lecturing, and they have chosen an admirable topic—the exposure of sham cripples, and, worse still, beggars artificially maimed in childhood by those who exploited them. Such hideous practices, as well as all the tricks for stimulating loss of limbs, paralysis, ague, deafness, dumbness, blindness, and so on, are to be shown up at towns on the way from Marseilles to Paris by the cripples' delegates.

It is also to be impressed upon charitable persons that all members of the union wear a particular badge in their button-hole, distinguishing them from beggars. The syndicate strictly forbids begging. All the members have some trade, and are street singers or musicians, news venders, penny toy-sellers, or, in the case of the two delegates, strolling "conferenciers." In fact, the Cripples' Union seems a most praiseworthy institution.

Boatman's Life-saving Record.  
London, July 13.—The Royal Humane Society has awarded to W. R. May, boatman at Parliament Hill, a certificate in recognition of the conspicuous bravery recently shown by him in rescuing a would-be suicide from drowning in the Highgate bathing pond. Since 1886 May has effected six other similar rescues. He has also saved the lives of three children.



Mark Twain's interview with the King and Queen at Windsor Garden Party.

The most interesting incident of the Windsor garden party was the meeting between the King and Queen and Mark Twain. Mr. Clemens was presented to the Queen by the United States ambassador. Her majesty and the American writer immediately became absorbed in conversation. Mark Twain made the Queen laugh heartily, and did not notice that the King had approached, but the Queen recalled his attention and presented him to his majesty. The humorist immediately held out his hand, which the King shook cordially. A long conversation ensued, during which Mark Twain reminded the King of their former meeting at Homburg. The great American told the King that he would never allow that piece of history to deteriorate in his hands, and the King told Mark that if it needed embellishing he could trust him to say what was right.

### GARIBALDI'S TOMB IS MOVED

Son of the Italian Patriot Arouses  
Indignation.

Government Orders Restoration and  
Work Is Being Done Under  
Military Guard.

Rome, July 13.—Great indignation is reigning all over Italy over the sacrilege, as it is called, committed by Gen. Riccio di Garibaldi. The second son of the great national hero has, since the death of the first-born, Menotti, acted as despotic chief of the Garibaldi family, and decreed that the second marriage of his father was illegal. Frequent bitter family quarrels



Gen. Riccio di Garibaldi.

have been the result, culminating in the desecration of the tomb of Manlio Garibaldi, a son of the second marriage, who was buried with his father. Without any authorization, Gen. Riccio had the body and tomb removed, thus arousing the intense indignation of all classes.

Donna Francesca, widow of the great hero, and her daughter, Clizia, went to the island of Capri on a torpedo boat, accompanied by governmental authorities, to demand Riccio's expulsion from the island. Riccio was watched by six carabinieri, as he threatened to break his crutches—he uses them because of his rheumatism—over the head of any one who should try to touch him.

The government has ordered the tomb to be restored as it was before, and the work is being done, but under military guard. Gen. Canzio, husband of Garibaldi's daughter, declared in an interview that he has broken off all relations with Riccio, and will only act to shield Riccio, and will only act to shield Riccio, and will only act to shield Riccio.

This scandal will hasten the passage of the law now before the chamber by which the island of Capri will become a possession of the state.

DOUBLE SUICIDE IN HOTEL.  
Young English Woman and Male  
Companion Take Their Lives.

Berlin, July 13.—A young English woman, who is stated to be a Miss Clifford, of Westbourne Grove, London, and a man who gave the name of Paul, who accompanied her, have committed suicide in a hotel at Coblenz-on-Rhine.

The woman was well dressed, fair, and about twenty-five years of age. The man was dark and about thirty. No papers were found on the bodies.

Photographs of the pair have been sent to Scotland Yard.

No Solitude for Him.  
London, July 13.—A tenant who was sued yesterday at the Marylebone County Court for the rent of a flat said that a woman vocalist was constantly at practice in the flat above him, a charwoman constantly scrubbing on one side, a phonograph continually at work on the other side, while in the flat below a young man was in the habit of riding his motor bicycle on a stand in the drawing room.

### BAN ON OPIUM HABIT IN NAVY

Minister of Marine Prescribes Stern  
Measures for Eradication of Evil.

Scene on Stage Where Naval Officer  
Uses Drug Said to Be Replica of  
Actual Conditions.

Paris, July 13.—At the Grand Guignol, in a scene, a short and fearfully real horror, called "En Pionnee," a naval officer commanding a submarine advises his lieutenant always to smoke a pipe of two of opium before a cruise under water, as he does invariably himself. He sends the boat down to giddy and dangerous depths below sixteen fathoms. The opium fumes intoxicate him, and he finds a delight in the double enjoyment produced by the exhilaration of fear and the ecstasy of a drugged brain.

It seems now that such an officer is not met with merely on the stage. Whether or not the minister of marine has been the Grand Guignol, he has just issued an order, openly noting the habit of opium smoking in the French navy, and prescribing stern measures for stamping it out. He points out its peculiar danger among naval men, as "step by step it abolishes will power and dulls the faculties."

Henceforth any officer found to be under the influence of opium on board ship, or on duty of any kind, must be reported immediately to the admiralty, and the minister will visit condign punishment on him.

Not only opium smoking, but the possession of the drug, or of any implement whatever connected with its use, are strictly forbidden on board, and all commanding officers are to be held responsible for the enforcement of this rule. Of course, the same measures apply to the crew, for whom, however, the cost of the drug is almost prohibitive, luckily for them.

CROWN PRINCE FIRED ON.  
Young Heir to King Peter's Throne  
Has Narrow Escape from Death.

Vienna, July 13.—The Serbian crown prince was yesterday in serious danger. Attended by Prof. Petrovitch, the prince went fishing in his motor boat in the River Save, near the village of Umka, the same place where he had a narrow escape last year.

The boat was perceived by a Hungarian coast guard, who, however, did not recognize the occupants, but imagined that some smuggler had ventured thus far. He ordered the owner immediately to come ashore to enable the boat to be examined. The crown prince took no heed.

Stranger Has Lost Child.  
Woman Street Singer Kidnapped Tot,  
Using Him to Excite Sympathy.

London, July 13.—A father's search for his lost child and his success in finding it resulted in Louise Jordan, landlady, of Sirdar road, Notting Hill, being charged with kidnapping at the Southwestern Police Court yesterday.

The child, a boy of two and one-half years, vanished mysteriously while playing outside his parents' house, in Shillington street, Battersea. The parents were distracted, and the father, Charles Page, a cheesemonger, haunted the streets night and day in his search for his lost boy.

He had almost given up hope when he accidentally heard that a child in a blue sailor suit had been seen with a woman in Shorehitch. Again he renewed his walk.

While passing Shorehitch Church he suddenly caught sight of his son in the arms of a woman on the opposite side of the street. In a moment the child was in his clasp and the woman was in charge of a policeman.

There were bruises on the boy's body, and he was dirty and bedraggled. It was alleged that the woman sang in the streets and took the child in order to arouse sympathy.

She was remanded.

UNVEIL GARIBALDI'S STATUE.  
Frenchmen and Italians Honor Noted  
Patriot Who Freed Rome.

Paris, July 13.—Garibaldi's statue, by the Italian sculptor Cohl, the gift of Italy to Paris, was unveiled in the Square Lowendal this afternoon. President Fallieres, Premier Clemenceau, and Minister Pichon attended the ceremonies.

A delegation of Italians was present to offer the gift in the name of their government.

Did He Hurt the Train?  
Cape Town, July 13.—Although he is ninety-four years of age, a Cape Town man named Joseph Mallay, who was knocked down and run over by a train on the local railway, escaped without the least injury.

Latest Portrait of Servin's Crown Prince.

Queen in Trousters: The Official Dress of Her Majesty of Siam.

The visit of the enlightened and progressive King of Siam to Europe draws more than passing attention to this country and the royal family. It was a matter of much regret among the aristocracy of England that his majesty was not accompanied by the Queen, who is one of the most picturesque of royal consorts.

Queen Pongsi, who lives a secluded life at Bangkok, wears Siamese dress, which includes a close-fitting tunic, with lace and frills; silk knickerbockers, white silk stockings and black patent leather shoes, with gold buckles. Besides Queen Pongsi, who is the "first queen," there are eighty other royal wives, and his offspring were stated a few days ago to number seventy-two. His majesty has fifty brothers and sisters, and even a larger number of uncles.

The whole royal family inhabits an immense palace town at Bangkok. The ruler of Siam generally wears Siamese dress at home, but when he travels he abandons silk jackets and knee breeches in favor of European dress, and he arrived at Victoria in conventional frock coat and silk hat.

## VON BUELOW WINS

Practical Transformation Results  
from His Coup.

### CAUSES MINISTERS TO RETIRE

Vacancies Filled by the Personal  
Friends of the German Emperor  
and Adherents of the Chancellor.  
Count von Posadowsky No Longer  
Menace as Imperial Minister.

Berlin, July 13.—Prince Buelow's visit to the Kaiser at Kiel has resulted in what is practically a transformation of the imperial and Prussian ministries.

Last night the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung announced the retirement of Count von Posadowsky, imperial minister of the interior, and Herr von Studt, Prussian minister of education. Count von Posadowsky is succeeded by Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, hitherto Prussian minister of the interior.

Herr von Moltke, hitherto oberpraesident of the province of East Prussia, steps into Herr Bethmann-Hollweg's shoes, and Herr von Studt is succeeded by Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, of the department of education.

Von Posadowsky's Personality.  
General regret is expressed at Count von Posadowsky's retirement. He was a bureaucrat, but at the same time a statesman; a junker, but a nobleman; urbane in manner even with his political antagonists, always reasonable and possessed of enormous industry and knowledge. As early as last December it was noticed that he was a doomed man. He did not approve of Prince Buelow's breaking with the Center. He prophesied that the Socialists would return in strength. He disliked Prince Buelow's flirtation with the Radicals, and his idea of a Conservative-Liberal "pairing."

All along the line Prince Buelow was victorious, and Count von Posadowsky's retirement was only a question of time. If there is general regret at Count von Posadowsky's retirement, there is equally general satisfaction at the departure of Herr Studt, probably the most reactionary, obscurest minister of education which Prussia ever had.

The New Men.  
With regard to the new men, Herr Bethmann-Hollweg is an accomplished scholar, an able speaker, and a Conservative to the backbone, but with inclinations toward broadmindedness which are promising.

Herr von Moltke has hitherto been known only as a bureaucrat and nephew of the great strategist. Dr. Holle is a resolute, painstaking official, but of his views nothing is known. He is what the Germans call an "unwritten sheet."

Two facts stand out prominently from these changes—first, that the Kaiser retained two more men (Herr Bethmann-Hollweg and Moltke) in the ministry who are his personal friends, and likely to represent his ideas; second, that Prince Buelow's power and influence have been greatly strengthened by the removal from the ministry of Count von Posadowsky, his one possible rival. Another inference might be drawn. Count von Posadowsky was never a friend of "weltpolitik," and his retirement strengthens the ministry, should they adhere to a continuance of a spirited policy abroad and in the colonies.

J. PIERPONT A WITNESS.  
Millionaire Appears in London Court  
Against Adventurers.

London, July 13.—American millionaires are catching the "testifying habit." Following the appearance of John D. Rockefeller in court a week ago, J. Pierpont Morgan to-day was a witness in a London criminal court.

Morgan was called to testify against Mrs. Josephine Leslie, who is alleged to have operated somewhat extensively in relieving the credulous of surplus cash by playing upon an alleged friendship with Morgan, claiming that the American financier furnished her with investment "tips."

Morgan was the star witness against Mrs. Leslie. He not only denied ever giving her the information she said she received from him, but declared he had never even seen or heard of the woman.

Mrs. Leslie had been cutting a wide swath in England up to the time of her arrest at Newmarket last week, and for this reason her case has attracted great attention. She lived at the best hotels, spent money lavishly, and took extensive and expensive motor trips.

The complainant against her is Miss Annie Blount, an Irish heiress, who charges Mrs. Leslie with getting \$42,500 of her money on false pretenses. According to the Irish woman, Mrs. Leslie told her how Morgan had given her tips which enabled her to accumulate a fortune. She offered to share the tips with Miss Blount, and the latter advanced the \$42,500.

Miss Blount's attorney charged that Mrs. Leslie gave his client two checks afterward, one for \$125,000 and another for \$100,000, as the "profits" of the investments. When they were presented they were returned marked "account closed."

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SMUGGLE ARMS INTO INDIA.  
Importation to Be Prevented by the  
French Colonial Government.

Calcutta, July 13.—It is believed here that the Indian government has been corresponding with the government of French India regarding the facilities afforded for the smuggling of arms through Chandernagar and Pondicherry.

The French colonial government heartily assented to the British representations, and a new arms act has been prepared, containing stringent regulations with regard to the purchase and possession of arms by French native subjects. In laying the act before his council, the French governor referred to the "anti-European movement" which is going on around in British territory, and he also made a pointed reference to the tendencies to some extent revealed at Chandernagar.

The allusion lends color to the rumor which has been current for a long time in Calcutta to the effect that arms are being purchased at Chandernagar for use in Eastern Bengal.

FORMOSAN REELS ACTIVE.  
Japanese Unable to Conquer Greater  
Portion of Ceded Island.

Tokyo, July 13.—Confronted by a list of more than 1,000 deaths in the past few months of fighting in Eastern Formosa, and alarmed by popular clamor for some progress in the campaign, the Japanese government is hurrying strong re-enforcements there.

A rigid censorship has thus far hidden from the world the magnitude of the struggle the Mikado is waging against the Eastern Formosans for possession of the island's rich camphor forests and mineral areas.



Grand Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg—The Grand Duchess.

## KAISER PLANS TRIP SELLS HAIR FOR FOOD

Will Pay Visit to His Uncle,  
King Edward VII.

RECEIVES CORDIAL INVITATION KING AIDS RELIEF FUND

Meeting Expected to Improve Relations Between Germany and Great Britain—Emperor Will Probably Spend Some Days at Windsor Castle During Month of November.

Terrible Straits to Which Grim Poverty Reduces Many People in England and Ireland Makes Nobility Anxious—Duke of Norfolk Tells of Conditions—Outline Society's Work.

Berlin, July 13.—It may now be considered as certain as anything in the region of international politics can be that the German Emperor will pay a visit to England in the course of the coming autumn. The report that his majesty received an invitation from King Edward some days ago was perfectly correct. It is also the case that the British sovereign's letter to his imperial nephew was couched in terms of marked cordiality. The statement that the Emperor was asked to participate in the events of Cowes week was, however, beside the mark, as the invitation was for a sojourn at Windsor Castle, and the month mentioned was November.

To any one who has followed the obviously sincere efforts of the German government during the last few months, and especially during the presence in the empire of the British journalists and the deputation from the city of London, to improve the relations between the two countries, there could be little doubt as to the answer which would be made to King Edward's communication.

It appears, however, that it was not dispatched till the Emperor had had an opportunity of discussing it with the chancellor during the latter's brief stay in Kiel. Until it is known that the reply has reached the hands for which it is intended, it would obviously be improper for the few persons in the confidence of the German monarch to speak openly of its contents, and, as a matter of fact, silence on the immediate point has been rigorously observed.

At the same time, it requires no extraordinary powers of perspicacity to see that the invitation has been accepted, and that considerable importance is attached to the meeting which will be its consequence. It may also be taken for granted that the Emperor is much pleased at the prospect of paying another visit to England, for which, as well as its monarch, he is known to have a very high admiration.

It is felt in official circles that recent hostilities have contributed a good deal to remove the misunderstandings between Great Britain and Germany, and it is hoped that the Emperor's experiences during his stay at Windsor will have the result of placing the relations between the two countries on a footing of more enduring stability than they have occupied of late.

London, July 12.—Pitiful stories of dire poverty were related yesterday at a meeting of the United Kingdom Beneficent Association, to provide annuities for poor gentlemen, held at Sir Edward and Lady Sassoon's house, in Park Lane.

The Duke of Norfolk, who presided, announced that, although the King had already given a life donation of \$25, he had signed his intention of subscribing \$50 annually to show his sympathy with the movement.

Then the duke spoke of the terrible conditions of poverty to be found among middle-aged gentlemen, whose privations the society strove to relieve.

He mentioned the case of a hospital nurse who saved every penny, and worked herself into a helpless condition of ill-health, so that she might start her brother in a profession. She was now an invalid, and dependent on the annuity of \$125 provided by the association.

Another woman had been brought to such straits by the anxious condition of affairs in Ireland that she has been obliged to sell her hair.

"This society sends little rivulets into the arid plains of these people's lives, and I commend it to your charity," the Duke of Norfolk concluded.

Mr. Osborn, secretary to the association, was visibly affected as he related a few of the tragedies which had come under his notice.

It might not seem an interesting fact, when put in words, that 461 applicants were waiting for election, but if the light of day could be let into every case it would reveal the saddest, bravest struggles against poverty.

There were veritable tragedies enacted between four walls which the world never knew, he continued. An extract from a letter, thanking the secretary of the Christmas gift fund, said: "The \$30 I shall put aside entirely for rent, for if you can keep a roof and your windows tidy nobody knows outside what you go without inside."

"And how much they go without!" Mr. Osborn said. "One poor woman told me cheerfully that she had found a room without a fireplace, and she was so glad, because she could not afford a fire, and an empty grate would have made her feel cold."

FALL OF BASTILLE IGNORED.  
Socialists Stir Up Sentiment Against  
National Holiday in France.

Paris, July 13.—Stirred up by Socialist leaders and their newspaper organs, thousands of Frenchmen to-night held meetings at various points throughout France to protest against the observance of France's national holiday to-morrow, celebrating the fall of the Bastille in the French revolution. Not since the days when the great holiday was allowed to pass unnoticed, while the Bourbon dynasty was temporarily restored to power, has anything like the present opposition to the celebration developed.

Declaring the common people are downtrodden and do not enjoy the benefits of the middle and higher classes, they have, therefore, no cause to celebrate the Socialists have aroused thousands of working people. Their demonstrations were directed especially against military reviews in celebrating the day. Violent speeches marked the hundreds of meetings. In every instance the army came in for heavy scoring.

At the meeting in Paris, M. Griffuelhes, a Socialist leader, and a Spanish anarchist named Malato, both recently liberated from prison, were the principal speakers.

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